The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,581—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly		Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sunday Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line—but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 Tons, on SATURDAY, 9th August, 1879, at 2 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Chandipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are fitted to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to Coonoor, passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,639 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... ,, 135

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered at the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th, on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	Including Victuals.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	320	125	Without Victuals.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 12 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

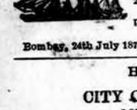
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 23rd August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

HALL LINE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN VERRIL
BOMBAY TO LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THIS Steamer will sail from BOMBAY to DUNKIRK about the 9th August (weather permitting). Passengers will be booked through to London.

First Class, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarters, an inch.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL *via* the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for six to Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th Aug.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. R. Breeze	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3150	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

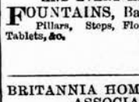
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KHIVA	2009	450	G. Lee ..... 18th Aug.
OWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot ..... 1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead ..... 15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker ..... 15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	600	G. N. Hector ..... 12th Sept.
ASSAM	3163	400	N. Stewart ..... 10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Deck Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£129,808
	,, 1878	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1879, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dadur Station, G. I. P. Railway, 50 bags of bark weighing about 87 Bengal maunds consigned from Nasaick in the name of Bhugwanbhoy Caderbhoy.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.

A B—1-14 — gilt chains and hardware, ex. Lord of the Isles.
On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Hoosan Ally.
A T E—103 4 — 2 cases buttons, hardware, ex. Avondale.
On account and risk of Moora'i Ally Goolam Ally—
M C—36-40—5 bales paper.
On account and risk of Abdool Kayom Saraf Ally.
A K 2—45-55—11 cases butter.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, shigram, chesnut Arab horse, &c., the property of Dr. Pea Bedy.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

KEROSENE OIL,
120° AND 150° FIRE TEST,
FOR SALE AT
TUDOR CO.'S ICE HOUSE.

MARBLE
AND
MARBLE WORKS
AND EVERY KIND OF STONE WORKS.

FOUNTAINS, Bathing Tubs, Flower Vases Pillars, Steps, Flooring Slabs, Monuments, Tombs Tablets, &c.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
8, Apollo Pier, Bombay.

BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICE, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION STERLING.

INSURANCES against loss or damage by Fire effected upon every description of property at lowest rates of premium corresponding to the risk.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent, Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

LADIES' FANCY BALL COSTUMES
MADE TO ORDER AT ALL PRICES.

Fancy Materials, Beads, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Laces, Braids, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, &c., &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
FANCY PLATES.

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS, IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Balhgate and Co., Calcutta
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascarine and Co
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Juma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ITALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agent.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per DEWA GUNGADHUR, Fish, Master, from LONDON, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature, as also to send off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 4th August 1879.

WANTED,

SUB-DIVISIONAL CASHIERS. Salary Rupees 40. Cash Security Rupees 1,000. Apply to Mr. F. J. E. SPRING, Executive Engineer, Bhavnagar Division, Kathiawar State Railways,
Bhavnagar via Surat.

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING,
Executive Engineer.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 11th instant, for the following contracts:—

1. LAYING a 6-inch WATER MAIN in Girgaum Back Road for a distance of about 1,700 feet, and works in connection therewith.

The Specification, Form of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, August 1, 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

TENDERS for the following supplies now received from England will be invited, if reasonable rates can be afforded locally. Any communication received in reply to this advertisement will be considered STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL:—

14,420 Hogsheads of Porter.	1,000 Tins Essence of Beef, ½ lb. Tin.
281 Dozens Port Wine.	1,044 lbs. Carbolic Acid.
26,704 lbs. Beef, Salted.	39,900 Pieces Weeks, Cotton.
500 lbs. Hops.	4 Sifting Cloth.
1 Gram-crushing Machine	720 Dozens Beer in Pints.
16,350 Chimneys.	50 Dozens Brandy.
98 Feet Machine Wire Cloth	16,331, Hints Europe, Brown.
750 Dozens Beer in Quarts.	Garden Seeds.
50 Dozens Sherry Wine.	330 Burners.
5,722 lbs. Pork, Salted.	120 Yards Bolting Cloth.

Further particulars can be learnt at this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 1st August 1879.

CASELLA'S
PATENT, SAFETY, SELF-REGISTERING CLINICAL THERMOMETER,

WITH INDESTRUCTIBLE INDEX. Owing to continual complaints, of the index or register being constantly lost in the bath, L. CASELLA has much pleasure in inviting the attention of medical men to an effectual means he has designed to prevent this; whether in the hands of the physician or the most inexperienced person. By this means medical men may, with implicit confidence, obtain personal observations of temperature even from their patients, as no inadvertence in use or rough usage in travelling can possibly disarrange it.

Six and four inches in neat Pocket cases,...Rs. 9-0.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TASMANIA JAMS and TART FRUITS, quite fresh, just received per S. S. Assam. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

TO an ENERGETIC MAN with small Capital, a profitable business is offered. Good references must be given. Address A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BISCUITS, in Tins, Re. 1 each; SUPERFINE FLOUR in Tins, 7 lbs, 14 lbs. and 28 lbs. each, for up-country use. PEARSE, Confectioner, Bombay.

PATENT ROOFING TILES.

IN RED, DARK, or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Slates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Mody Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.

For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

[BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE.
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

S. ROSE & CO., Bombay, supply
THE MACHINE
PHONOGRAPH,

Or Speaking and Singing Machine, invented and patented by T. A. Edison, with Stand and Machanism complete, including 200 sheets of Metal Foil.

Price Net Cash Rs. 800.

S. ROSE AND CO., Bombay, also supply
THE HAND PHONOGRAPH,

Being exactly similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. This smaller Instrument is specially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.

Price Rs. 300.

THE
MICROPHONE
IN ITS NEWEST AND IMPROVED FORM,

By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear.

"The sounds of writing on paper, the fall of particles of salt, and other wonderful acoustical phenomena and the movements insects can be heard at a very great distance."

Price, including Battery, one Telephone and Wire, Rs. 50.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TELEPHONIC APPARATUS FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, FACTORIES, &c.
THE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

TELEPHONE,
HICKLEY'S PATENT.

With more than 300 feet of Double Wire (making a circuit of more than 600 feet). Price per pair, Rs. 50.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS for the above	each Rs. 30
BATTERIES for working the Electric Bells	each ,, 20
EXTRAS.	
MICROPHONES	each Rs. 10
BATTERIES	each ,, 15
TELEPHONES	each ,, 30
WIRE, 25 feet double length	each ,, 5

Intending purchasers can see all the above instruments in working order at the Establishment of

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held at the Gymkhana on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Business.—To pass the Rules as amended, and to elect a Captain.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
1st August, 1879. Honorary Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Cargo by Steamers and sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, China, Japan, Australia, &c.

GADDUM & Co.,
7, Church Gate Street. Agents in Bombay.

APOLLO PIER HOTEL, FORT.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor of the late "Malabar Hotel," begs to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised it, that he has REMOVED into more convenient premises which possess every advantage, being more central, close to the Apollo Pier, with fine view of the Harbour.

Punkas and Baths in all the Rooms, which are large, airy, well furnished and clean.

The Proprietor trusts the same liberal support will be accorded to him as heretofore.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	25 lbs. each.	
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

LATEST TRIUMPH, WHEELER AND WILSON,

HAVE BEEN AWARDED
THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE
FOR THE HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THIS GRAND PRIZE is not to be Confounded with the second or *inferior prize of Gold Medals*. 150 Grand Prizes were fixed as the highest prizes for the greatest perfection in several branches of Art. Only one such Grand Prize was reserved for Sewing Machines, which was Won by Wheeler and Wilson's World Renowned Machines. 3,000 Gold Medals or secondary prizes were given to a few other sewing machines.

Hand and Threadle Machines. Price, Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

Note.—No sewing machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's in all the exhibitions of the World. Apply for proofs.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
6, PARSEE BAZAR STREET.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION

BY

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN
DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX
At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c. &c, &c
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.
Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8
Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.
LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against or OWING MONEY to, the ESTATE of the late Lieut. Col. G. NICHOLETTS, 2nd Belooch Regiment, are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN TWO MONTHS from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

J. GALLOWAY, Lieut. Col.,
2nd Belooch Regiment,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Kokeram, Kandahar, 19th July 1879.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 4TH AUGUST, 1879.

MARKET closed for the Cocoanut Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP TRAFALGAR, 1,696 tons, Captain D. Johnston, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 42,384 Indian maunds salt.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Captain C. Hogelstein, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Zanzibar (18th July), with a general cargo and 3 first class and 13 deck passengers.

THE SHIP S. R. MEAD, 1,117 tons, Captain N. Dixon, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from New York, with a cargo of 35,200 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CAMARA, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. Monro and four natives as passengers. The same Co's s. s. Ohindwara, 1,557 tons, Captain G. N. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (20th July) via Galle, with one deck passenger, and a cargo of 10,115 bags rice, 1 case cigar, and 481 tons teak timber. Also the same Co's s. s. Ohilka, 1,522 tons, Captain T. P. Naller, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Rangoon (July 19th), with a cargo of 2 bundles ivory, 1,794 packages paddy, and 22,613 bags rice.

THE s. s. ITALIA, 1,451 tons, Captain T. C. Knox, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool, with the following passengers:—Mr. W. H. Berry, Mr. A. J. Thick, Mr. C. F. Lee, Mr. C. Petman, Mr. B. Petman, Rev. Mr. Clough, Mr. D. Breman, Miss Breman, and Mr. Kanjee Daya Cullian. She brought the following cargo:—467 bales twist, 1,144 packages piece goods, 95 casks beer, 615 pigs lead, 100 kegs lead, 5 cases brass, 75 cases copper, 100 tons iron, 16 packages glassware, 15 cases thread, 149 cases glass, 577 kegs nails, 115 bars and 75 bundles steel, 65 drums oil, 16 cases umbrellas, 591 packages colour and paint, 175 cases and 1,128 tiles copper, 3 casks brass nails, 127 cases porter, 17 packages earthenware, 11 cases clocks, 350 bundles iron, 381 bundles iron hoops, 443 packages wine and spirit, 50 packages acid, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. NEPAUL, 2,065 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Madras, with the China Mail, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Calcutta to Southampton—Mrs. Wells. From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Kirby. From Hongkong—Hajee Fazula. From Galle—Hajee Foya. From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mr. W. E. Spansforth.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. INDUS, 2,199 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail, and a cargo of 1,735½ chests opium, 974 bales twist, 1,090 bales cotton, and general; and Rev. Mr. Lutty as a passenger for Galle, and Col. Hancock for Singapore.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Dewa Gungadhur	Fish	London, April 22.
	S R Mead	Dixon	New York.
	Chilka (s)	Naller	Rangoon, July 19.
3	Africa	Hagelstein	Zanzibar, July 18.
	Italia (s)	Knox	Liverpool, July 6.
	Canara (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, July 11.
4	Chindwara (s)	Brown	Moulmein, July 20.
	Nepaul (s)	Murray	Calcutta, July 24.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Indus (s)	Shallard	China.

The ship Trafalgar, Johnston, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Elgin, to Singapore and Penang.
Steamer Canara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Goa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Schooner Gulanar, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 31.—Ships Sheila, Glendarnel.

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.		
1	Socotra (s)	.....	Negapatam.
2	Chilka (s)	.....	Calcutta and N P.
	Rhiopia (s)	.....	Bombay and S P.

Aug.	DEPARTURE.	
1	Meinam (s)	Pondy and Galle.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Ethiopia, from Colombo—Mr Munro.
Per s s Chanda, from Cochiada—Mr Sweeney, 4th Class Inspector and servant, and 2 discharged seamen.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Socotra, for Cocanda—Messrs Beer and Timpany, For Rangoon—Mr John Jack, Miss Annie Firmin, Miss Emily Blain, Miss Nordt, Miss May, Mr and Mrs Geo Norvillie, Mr G Crofton, and Mr Frank Stuart, Mrs Johnson 3 children and servant, Mr T B Henricus, Mr D McPherson, Mr J N Gerton, Mr E McCalder, Mr F A Wheeler, and Mr J Kaufmann. For Penang—Apothecary J Hamilton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brankston Hall, s—2 casks glassware, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Surat, s—10 cases candles, Surufally Heptoolabhoy; 4 cases black cochineal, Aspali Motamull; 4 cases cotton thread, Babhoy Tyebally.
Elgin, s—20 drums varnish, M M Mody and Co; 70 cases whiskey; Jamsetjee Framjee.
British Sovereign, s—13 cases foilscap paper and 17 bundles straw boards, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore, s—23 casks brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Union, s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Precurseur, s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—106 bales cotton, Bhanabhoy Madhowjee; 42 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam.

FOR VENICE.

Mocurial, s—700 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus, s—13 cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Ebram; 33 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 17½ chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 7 chests opium, E J Abraham; 1 chests opium, Ebram Noordin; 45 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 6½ chests opium, Rawkuran Hamilias; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co; 2 chests opium, Punalal Mongjall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus, s—10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 6 chests opium Rampertab Hurbilas; 8 chests opium, E S Sassoon; 10 chests opium, Goolam Hinghance; 15½ chests opium, Hosseinbeem Falchund; 20½ chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 19 chests opium, Luchmandass Sawdass; 26½ chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhagmull; 18 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 63 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaron; 8½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 67½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, Buxiram Shreeram; 20 chests opium, Shreeram Sewdutroy; 8 chests opium, Moolchund Doolchund; 25 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·820
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·958
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	78·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·2
General Direction of Wind	WSW, WNW, W, WSW, SW, WSW, WNW, WSW, SSW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours, from midnight	375
Fall of Rain to midnight.	1·57
Total fall during the month	3·42
" " year	36·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 4th	0·75

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

413-79—In person—Govindjee Kessowjee vs Luckmidass Nuthoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
364-79—Nanu and H—Dhunbaijee vs Hormusjee Merwanjee Naruliwalla.

LONG CAUSES.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vasoonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T—Part heard.
123-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Peatonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
26-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.
271-79—Ardaseir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Limji—Prescot and W.
257-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Keasowjee and others—Kimins, ton H and C.
297-79—In person—A. Irvodin Mamapro vs Ahmed Sultan—Settled.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Shaik Oosman Shaik Ebrahim vs Ludha Ebrahim.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

319-79—Ardeshir and H—Lalljee Vullee vs Abdool Guffur Cassoobai.
442-79—Crawford and B—J H Grant vs Emam Hoosein and another.
449-79—Muljee and B—Hormusjee Manockjee Pochkhanawala vs Muljee Nuserwanjee Colabawala.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the East India Bank, Limited.
Hearn, C and L—For liquidators Dinanath Raghoonath and another. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Contributory—Jefferson and F.

LONG CAUSES.

239-74—Lynch and T—Kassoobai vs Bhawanishunker Bapoo Josi —M M Munshi.
227-79—Macfarlane and G—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Mumordass and another—Tyabjee and S.
29-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Asoco vs Jewandass Mooljee and another—Tyabjee and S.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GARTH.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

35-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.
302-79—Tyabjee and S—Somonjee Cursetjee Cama vs Dalputbhoy Bhugoobhoy—Macfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Chick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Gomes, Surg, on duty, from Poona.
White, Dy Surg Gen, on leave, from Mean Meer.
FitzGerald, Sub Lieut, 60th Regt, to join, from Moul
O'Brien, Captain, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 4.

Gordon, Captain, R A, on leave, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

O'Brien, Captain, 11th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Williams, Lieut Col, 2nd Madras N I, on leave, to Kamptee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 28.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant:—
18th Regiment—J A Slater. 20th Regiment—J H Poett, G H Watson. 54th Regiment—G Bowring. 62th Regiment—A Wallace. 65th Regiment—A W Brooke, H C O Plumer. 68th Regiment—H Goad.
The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieut A E W Colville to be Instructor of Musketry.
Fort Adjutancy—Captain C W Babington, Wing Officer 27th N I, to officiate as Fort Adjutant of Attock.
Station Staff—Captain E C S Jackson, Wing Officer 32nd Pioneers, to be Station Staff Officer at Delhi.
40th N I—Lieut B Briscoe, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.
The services of the undermentioned officers, lately attached to the Mhairwarra Battalion, having been replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C, H E is pleased to appoint them to the regiments noted:—
12th N I—Lieut J Lamb, 2-16th Foot, to be Officiating Wing Officer.
33rd N I—Lieut A E P Burn, 63th Foot, to be Officiating Wing Officer.
38th N I—Lieut W T Fairbrother, 2-11th Foot, to be Officiating Wing Officer.
His Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having approved of Lieut D Baird, 65th Foot, being posted, on his recent promotion, to the 94th Foot, (the linked battalion,) he is directed to proceed to England to joint the latter regiment for duty.
Lieut J Hope, 25th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Brigade Staff—Brigadier General J A Tytler, C B, V C, (Staff Corps,) to Murree, for two and a half months.
Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut Col A H Lindsay, (C Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months, Captain and Adjutant J R Slade, (Rawal Pindi Division,) to England, for six months.
Royal Artillery—Captain J M Alves, (H Battery 5th Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months.
54th Foot—Captain A H Cops, to England, for fifteen months.
51st Foot—Lieut F G Pollock, (Officiating Squadron Officer 8th Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, from the 1st August to the 30th November.
54th Foot—Sub-Lieut C M Gray, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
67th Foot—Lieut E H LeMarchant, to England, for six months.
81st Foot—Lieut C E Sawyer, to England, for fifteen months.
1st N I—Major G R Gryllis, (5th Bt Corps,) to Murree, from the 15th May to the 13th September.
17th N I—Captain H J Barr, (Staff Corps,) to Mussoorie, from the 30th May to the 31st October.
Veterinary Department—V S Whitfield, (doing duty with D Battery, 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 2.)

Mr Hicks, District Superintendent of Police, Banda, privilege leave for three months.
Major Dodd, Superintendent, Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, two months' privilege leave.
Mr Woodburn, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad, privilege leave for three months.
Col Clark, Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpur, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days.
Surgeon-Major Watson, Superintendent of Vaccination, 2nd Circle, three months' privilege leave.
Surgeon Cameron, Civil Surgeon, Sultanpur, three months' privilege leave.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N-W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr Hoskins, Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, to hold charge of the current duties of the Superintendent, Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Captain Barrow, Assistant Commissioner, Fyzabad, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad.
Major Noble, Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bareli, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich.
Mr Chapman, Assistant Commissioner, Sultanpur, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpur.
Surgeon Freyer, in medical charge of Azamgarh, to be a Civil Surgeon, 2nd class (grade-station Bareilly.)
The undermentioned officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave:—R D Alexander, Covenanted Service, 3 months.
Captain Wood, Conservator of Forests, Oudh Circle, three months' privilege leave.
Mr Sutherland, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Benares Drainage Works, is granted three months' leave.
Mr Male, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the charge of the Sultanpur district, Rae Bareli Provincial Division, to the Benares Drainage Works.
Mr Heath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, and Executive Engineer, Archæological Division, is granted two months' privilege leave.
Mr Alexander, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, and Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division, is appointed to the charge of the Archæological Division.
Messrs J Bennett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade), and W D Brookman, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, have respectively made over and received charge of the Allahabad Provincial Division.
Messrs W D Brookman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and J Bennett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade), have respectively made over and received charge of the Benares Provincial Division.
Mr W Thatcher, Executive Engineer, has made over, and Major B J Parsons, Executive Engineer, has received, charge of the Etawah Division, Ganges Canal.
Mr O Philpott, Executive Engineer, has left the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, and taken over charge of the Rohil-

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 8	3-30 P.M.	.....
Kurrachee	" 5	8-0 A.M.	2-0 p.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 5	1-0 P.M.	2-0 p.m.
China	" 19	5-0 P.M.	5-30 p.m.
Australia	" 15	3-45 P.M.	4-15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 22	3-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	" 22	3-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 4 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 5.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Patterns Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey....As. 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Monday .....Aug. 18.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Friday.....Aug. 22.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee is now every Tuesday and Friday, during the monsoon, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leaving at 7-30 a.m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 2-30 p. m. Mail Train, as formerly.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.
A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 6 minutes of the departure of Trains.
No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.
Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and South Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, the Deccan, and South Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat Kattywar and Kutch...	5-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M.	Grant Road. 6-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona. also for S. M. Country, Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c.....	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30A.M.	...
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaon	6 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bander. 6-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell.	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
	5-30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and baughy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.
Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fees letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.
The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Friday.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....10th, 7h. 0'0m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Tues. 5	.....	5 40	6 32	{ 0 54 m 1 12 a	6 55 m 7 27 a
Wed. 6	English Mail expected.	5 40	6 31	{ 1 29 m 1 43 a	7 29 m 8 0 a
Th. 7	.....	5 40	6 31	{ 2 7 m 2 15 a	8 7 m 8 35 a
Fri. 8	.....	5 41	6 30	{ 2 50 m 2 44 a	8 43 m 9 10 a
Sat. 9	.....	5 41	6 30	{ 3 32 m 3 11 a	9 21 m 9 49 a
Sun. 10	9th Sunday after Trinity	5 41	6 29	{ 4 29 m 3 43 a	10 7 m 10 43 a
Mon. 11	.....	5 41	6 29	{ 5 40 m 4 29 a	11 13 m 11 44 a

IT has come under the notice of Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, during his short stay in Bombay, that SEVERAL PERSONS having consulted an eminent Oculist, and obtained from him the number the Eyesight required for Spectacles, have been SUPPLIED with ENTIRELY DIFFERENT NUMBERS which has caused injury to the Eyesight, therefore it is absolutely NECESSARY for those who require artificial assistance for the sight to OBTAIN their SPECTACLES from a PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, who does not trust to the numbers on the Spectacles.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family: Standards I—3 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BUDGEN—BATEMAN—July 28th, at the Roman Catholic Church, Saugor, C. P., by Special Licence, George Budgen, Assistant Military Secretary to H. E. Sir Salar Jung G. C. S. I., to Annie, daughter of the late William Bateman, Esq., County Cork, Ireland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'ROZARIO—August 1st, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Griffith D'Rozario, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1879.

HARDLY has the war with Afghanistan been concluded before we hear of fresh events transpiring on the further frontiers of our new ally's country that bid fair to open up once more the whole question which that war was supposed to have so definitely settled. We have been hearing a good deal from time to time of the new Russian military expedition of 20,000 men which has left the shores of the Caspian to invade the Turcoman country. We have had the usual Russian assurances—the same that prefaced the Khivan expedition—that the objects in view are merely to punish some robber tribes for their misbehaviour, and that the Czar's Government has not the slightest intention of increasing their territory in Central Asia, and that even the occupation of Merv is outside the scope of the new enterprise. Now, however, that the expedition is well on its way, the Russian Press, as Reuter tells us this morning, refuses to believe that the force has merely been sent to punish the Tekke Turcomans, and is of opinion that it is intended to establish a "base on the Persian frontier for "more important operations in the event of "England wishing to take Herat." All this, taken in conjunction with one or two events of which we have heard lately, means a good deal more than appears at first sight, and it is quite evident for one thing—that Russia has no intention of throwing up the sponge in Central Asia, and that she still retains the hope of being able to threaten us and to occupy us in the East when she next sees an opportunity to pursue her ever ambitious course in the West. Dissatisfaction and covert rebellion may stalk through the Russian dominions; incendiary fires all over the Empire may give signs of that far more formidable political fire that is ever surely progressing in the minds of the people, but still her aggressive foreign policy continues to work without ceasing. Neither disastrous wars, internal trouble and distress, or financial embarrassments seem to kill it; it is always moving forward, is never discouraged, and is no sooner checked than it gathers fresh strength to effect a fresh development of those designs which seem to be beyond even the power of the Czar himself to control or suppress. Not that we think we have now anything to fear from those designs. They have only to be carefully watched, not ignored, and, so far as British India is concerned, Russian intrigue will not only fall harmless, but will recoil on its promoters. With our present position in Afghanistan, and the hold over the country which we now possess, we can, with the slightest effort, if we chose to make it, not only ward off the attempt now being made by Russia to replace the position lost at Kabul by obtaining a position in close proximity to Herat; but we can, with little or no trouble to ourselves and with no expense, administer another check and blow to Russian designs even more potent than that which the establishment of a British envoy at the Court of the Amir represents. But while it is true that we can watch without much alarm the efforts which Russia is making on the Caspian, it is also necessary, we repeat, that those efforts shall not be ignored. Happily, there are signs that our Government is wide awake to the necessity of being on the alert. A day or two ago we drew attention to the fact that Major St. John, an officer well skilled in Persian and Turcoman politics, was about to leave Kandahar to take up his post as British Consular Agent at Astrabad. He will journey thither by way of Herat and Meshed, and will thus travel along a line parallel and close to that by which the Russian column must advance and will so be able to watch closely its progress.

Before, however, examining into the policy which our Government will probably adopt as the real aims of this last Russian enterprise are developed, it may be advisable to recall briefly the past history of Russian operations in the Turcoman country. For several years past, ever since the war with Khiva, we have been hearing rumours of contemplated Russian military operations along the valley of the Attreck, having the Caspian as a base and some point on the northern Persian frontier—in the direction of Herat—as an object. Sir Henry Rawlinson remarked some years ago with reference to these operations, that the first expedition would be tentative, and that a second would thereafter be probably organized—perhaps even a third—before the final effort would be made to attain the capture and occupation of Merv. The first of these expeditions occurred in 1875 when a small force, which, according to the assurances given at the time by the Russian Ambassador in London, was to be "strictly limited to the furtherance of science," but which developed into a Cossack raid, ending in the subjection of the Turcoman tribes along the lower course of the Attreck. In 1876 there was a second expedition which penetrated as far as Kizil Arvat, which has been described as the half way house between the Caspian and Herat; and in 1877 General Lomakin's small force of four thousand men started, reached the same point, and was proceeding to establish itself there by building the usual fort, when it was attacked by a large body of Tekke Turcomans and compelled to retreat on the Caspian. Since then the Russian generals have been busily engaged in organizing the very formidable expedition that has now started, and that probably is intended to complete the programme, of which Sir Henry Rawlinson gave so correct a forecast. Throughout these operations the British Government was not altogether quiescent. On each occasion protests were duly lodged on our part, and were duly responded to with satisfactory assurances from St. Petersburgh. Under date June 13th Lord Derby wrote as follows to Lord Augustus Loftus:—"It seems not impossible that the pending operations may ultimately end in the occupation of Merv unless positive instructions to the contrary are at once issued by the Russian Government. Her Majesty's Government have upon more than one occasion impressed upon the Government of Russia the evil consequences which must follow from such a step." After recapitulating the complications likely to arise from a Russian advance, and quoting Prince Gortschakoff's declaration of only the previous November, that "there was no question of such an expedition, nor any idea of occupying Merv," he went on to say further:—"I have now to instruct your Excellency to make a renewed representation to the Government of Russia on the subject of the movements of Russian troops now taking place on the Turkman steppe, recalling the above observations to their recollection, and clearly, though courteously, pointing out that the occupation of Merv would be held by the general opinion of the inhabitants of the neighbouring regions of Asia to announce a design on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia to extend his influence, if not his dominion, into territories with which Her Majesty's Government have understood from the Government of His Imperial Majesty that it is not His Majesty's intention to interfere. *Such an impression would impose upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of making a corresponding advance in order to allay apprehension, and to remove misconception from the minds of the people of these countries.* They could not, however, look upon so close an approximation of the outposts of the two empires as in itself desirable, or likely to facilitate the discharge of the difficult duties with which the administrations of each government are charged." Before the reply to that despatch could be received, news had arrived of General Lomakin's reverse, so it was easy for the people at St. Petersburgh to say that there was not the slightest intention of moving on Merv.

The question now remains, what will the policy of the British Government be at the present juncture? Has the Beaconsfield Cabinet had enough of the "spirited foreign policy" platform, or will it act up to the declarations of its former Foreign Ministers as expressed in the words we have italicised; will it, in short, allow Russia to do now what would not have been permitted a couple of years ago? It is also necessary to examine what bearings the recent war and the new Treaty with Yakub Khan have on this Merv question. Has that Treaty improved our position, and can we afford to let Merv go? First, let us at once admit that the idea of a Russian invasion of India must now be set aside as chimerical, that it will not be practicable during the present generation if it ever be practicable at all. That much at least the Afghan war has taught us; but probably nothing is further from the minds of Russian statesmen themselves than to attempt the conquest of British India. There can, however, be no doubt that they wish to retain the power which they showed us they possessed last year—the power of holding us occupied in the East when we may threaten to contest the progress of their designs in the West. There can be little doubt that such is one of the objects of the present campaign in the Turcoman country. By undertaking to protect Yakub Khan against all foreign aggression, we have practically extended our frontiers to the Oxus and to Herat. Now, if a Russian army holds Merv, it will at any time be easy to threaten Herat, and if Herat is threatened we are bound to move to its assistance and the assistance of the Amir. Six thousand Russian troops permanently located at Merv will effectually prevent us the next time we have a dispute with Russia in Europe from playing such cards as the Malta expedition. Those six thousand men would only have to move on that fortress which has been termed the key of India, and to take with them the hordes of Turcoman horsemen which would too surely be available to force us to send every man we could spare from India to defend the territories of the Amir, and to act up to the provisions of that Treaty which was signed the other day. It is therefore clear that, if we allow Russia to occupy Merv, we shall permit her to possess herself of the means of menacing the Indian Empire almost as much as if the Court at Kabul was still open to her intrigues. It therefore behoves us surely to watch closely the progress of that expedition which is now making its way up the Attreck, and we can understand the present action of Government in deputing competent agents to those points where they will be able to observe any attempt that may be made by the Russian generals to depart from the assurances which their Government has so often and so glibly afforded. We may take a future opportunity of showing how easily that attempt may be frustrated should it ever be made; and how, if the new Treaty has brought us responsibilities, it has also brought us advantages if we will only make use of them.

WITH reference to the rumour which is said to be current in London to the effect that Lieut. Carey had been sentenced to be shot by the court-martial which tried him, it may be as well to bear in mind that the last mail brought us pretty full details regarding not only the proceedings, but the finding of the court of inquiry upon which the proceedings of the court-martial were based. That finding began as follows:—"That the court is of opinion that Lieut. "Carey did not understand the position in "which he stood to the Prince;" and further, that "the court considers that such "difference of opinion should not have existed "between officers of the same department." Consequently, the whole of the blame which the court of inquiry awarded to Lieut. Carey for the careless manner in which the reconnaissance party went about its work, must be put down to an error of judgment on the part of that unfortunate officer in not understanding that the Prince Imperial was obliged to obey his orders, and not he the Prince's, which he seems to have done. It was telegraphed to all the London journals distinctly that "no action has yet been taken on the court's report;" and Mr. Archibald Forbes added:—"Whether Lieut. Carey will be made "the scapegoat remains to be seen. Whether the "European public accepts the same view "of the primary error or not, I maintain "it consisted in attaching the Prince to the "department concerning itself with reconnais-"sance work." It would appear from these details as unlikely that a sentence of death had been passed, and if such was generally believed in London, Reuter would surely have noticed the fact. The view taken by Mr. Archibald Forbes is the one we have adopted all along; and, however much we may regret with the court of inquiry that an attempt to rally the surviving four troopers was not made, there can be no doubt that such attempt would have been useless, and would not have saved the Prince or the other two men who were also killed. The riderless horse and the shouting Zulus told the sad tale too surely, and have charged back, would have been a needless risk of life. Still, if it has been clearly established that Mr. Carey was told off to command an escort for the protection of the Prince, and for that duty only, it will go hard with the young officer; it seems, however, to be perfectly clear that he did not himself so understand his position.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE Bangalore races, which have just been brought to a close, appear to have produced good fields. The Arabs, as usual, predominated. The fields for maidens of this class were composed very much of the same lot as at Wellington. There was, however, an important addition in Mr. Abdool Rayman's colt, Young Revenge, who did not run at that meeting. He appears to have had it nearly all his own way, winning two races out of three. How he was beaten in the Maharaja's Cup so easily the first day, I cannot understand; as on the second day of the meeting he cantered away from the winner of that race, who had only to put up a 5lb. penalty for his victory the first day; and on the third day meeting Shwatee on about 18lbs. better terms than on the first day he beat him again equally easily. Mr. Abdool Rayman's colt is bound to be a very dangerous customer throughout the season if he keeps sound; for being a 3-year old, he is by the absurd rules of the Calcutta Club turned loose in nearly every race he starts. Why 3-year olds are treated in this considerate manner I cannot understand

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM KABUL.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Sir Louis Cavagnari telegraphs from Kabul through Ali Kheyl, 3rd August, all well.

Violent earthquake on night of 31st July.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.

The *Golos* refuses to believe that the Russian expeditionary force which left Tchikislar in June last has merely been sent to punish the Tekke Turcomans, and is of opinion that it is intended to establish a base on the Persian frontier for more important operations in the event of England wishing to take Herat.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. Vorwaerts, Captain Marussig, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 3rd instant.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Aug. 4, 6-45 A.M.

French Mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, Aug. 4, 11-20 A.M.

Hongkong 16th—Manila Mail 30'clock 7th.

WEATHER REPORTS—AUGUST 4.

CANNANORE, 5-2 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 16 cents.

KARWAR, 5-5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind S. W. 6; thermometer 75; barometer 29·804. Fall of rain 1 inch 41 cents.

MANGALORE, (3rd,) 2-14 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. N. W. Fall of rain 78 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fair; Wind W.; thermometer 83; barometer 29·74.

VIZIGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. variable; thermometer 78. Fall of rain 52 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered...	34 88	42 85	45 37
3 Sunday	1 57	.....	.....
4 Monday	.....	2 20	3 21
Total.....	36 45	45 05	48 58
Fall up to 4th Aug. 1878	71 5	79 24	77 55
Do. to 4th Aug. 1877	47 12	36 93½	43 4

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of Sunday the 3rd instant, was 66 inches and 99 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 44·27.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Division No. 2.)

RAINFALL TO July 31.

BARODA.	In. Cts.	WADHWAN.	In. Cts.
Previously Registered..	16 88	Previously Registered..	10 18
July 29	0 0	July 29	0 65
„ 30	1 45	„ 30	0 0
„ 31	1 1	„ 31	0 0
Total....	19 32	Total....	10 83

SABARMATI.		KHARAGHODA.	
Previously Registered..	16 27	Previously Registered..	7 91
July 29	0 0	July 29	0 0
„ 30	0 50	„ 30	0 0
„ 31	0 75	„ 31	0 0
Total....	17 52	Total....	7 91

VIRAMGAM.	In Cts.
Previously Registered..	15 0
July 29	0 63
„ 30	0 0
„ 31	0 0
Total....	17 53

WE observe that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have re-elected their late Committee. We publish elsewhere the letter addressed to the Chamber, in which the Committee defended their action in the matter of Mr. Yule's address about which Lord Lytton found so much fault. The fact now mentioned, that a "high official" had first privately asked that a copy of the address should be submitted to Government, changes the character of the whole controversy, and public opinion in Calcutta is now with Mr. Yule and his fellow members.

THE Madras Government have ordered the remaining wing of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry to proceed from Madras to the Godavery District. The troops are to leave at once by the Buckingham Canal route, the value of which for military purposes is thus being put to a practical test. It was expected that Colonel Beeching, who commands the regiment, would be in readiness to depart on Sunday.

WE regret to hear that Captain Chisholm, of the 59th Regiment, died of fever at Kandahar on July 30th.

THE Government of Bombay have forwarded to the Home Government copies of paintings of the Caves of Ajunta, which have been deposited in the Indian Museum.

THE report on the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for 1877-78 has been submitted to the Secretary of State with a resolution of the Government of India on the subject. The report adverts strongly to the excessive and increasing mortality amongst the male convicts, the death-rate having risen in four years from 1·51 to 5·23 per cent, and it appears that this mortality is, to a great extent, due to preventible causes; the death-rate amongst the women having been only 1·70 per cent. The Secretary of State concurs in the strictures of the Government of India on the subject, and desires that it may be impressed on the Superintendent that, as far as is consistent with the maintenance of discipline, the Settlement and Medical officers should use every effort to maintain the health of the convicts.

THE Lahore paper thinks the Punjab people will learn of the bestowal of a K. C. S. I.-ship upon their Lieutenant-Governor with a pleasure none the less lively, because the gift of some fitting distinction of the kind has so long been anticipated by them. Sir R. E. Egerton has, at the very least, done as much to deserve his new honours, as most of those who now grace the title and its kindred order.

THERE seems to be no truth in the rumour that H. E. the Viceroy would not again take up his abode at Simla; for we learn that he has taken the house called "The Gabees" at Mashobra.

AMONG the visitors shortly to be expected at Simla are the Marquis and Marchioness of Sligo, who are at present "doing" the far East.

IN the House of Commons on the 10th of July, Colonel Stanley adopted an amendment that had been placed on the paper by Sir William Harcourt, which will considerably improve the position of newspaper correspondents when attending troops in the field. Up to the present time these gentlemen had no recognised status. They were camp followers, and nothing else; hangers on to the skirts of the army, and as such liable to be sent to the rear at any moment by an irascible General. Not very long ago, action of this sort was taken against a correspondent who is very well known in Bombay, Mr. Malcolm Macpherson, late of the *Bombay Gazette*, who was at that time representing the London *Standard* in Afghanistan; and although the General who did take action in the matter may have had some slight grounds for his arbitrary proceeding, still the business was not altogether satisfactory. In order to prevent as far as possible these regrettable complications, the status of officers is now granted to "all persons not otherwise subject to military law who are present with a force on active service by virtue of an order from the commanding officer." This concession will entitle them to draw rations, a boon which many of the more enterprising will readily recognise as having a solid value, and they will also gain an assured and defined position. On the other hand, this new class of British officers will bear, as Sir Henry James pointed out, more serious responsibilities on their shoulders than when they were merely camp followers, and it is to be hoped that one and all will give the fullest recognition to this fact. In some cases that might be mentioned "specials" have very much abused their position, and have seemed intent upon persistently finding fault with every word and deed of the commanding officer from the first moment of joining a force. This adverse criticism is not usually very wise, but even when reasonably accurate it is not fair, because the incriminated officer has no chance of offering explanations. What the public want is intelligence. It may seem hard to expect this commodity from many of the correspondents, with whom, alas, it is an unknown quantity. Early, correct, and comprehensive news, transmitted without bias and without the colouring of prejudice, may at all events be vouchsafed to the public, which is really all they expect, or have a right to expect. We hope that in the public interest the important concession now made to newspaper correspondents employed in the field will have the happy effect of influencing them to discharge their duties without "partiality, favour, or affection."

A COLOMBO paper writes:—"Trade is at a stand still and business of every kind dull. The exports of native coffee have steadily decreased year after year, undoubtedly in consequence of leaf disease, and owing to this, one great source of the wealth of the Kandyan population has been cruelly diminished. On the other hand, the exports of cinnamon show a steady increase, but with the inevitable fall of prices which a supply in excess of the demand always produces. Cinnamon planters are now beginning to realize the evils of over production, and though most of them have not positively suffered loss, the general complaint is that cinnamon cultivation hardly pays. The only industry—and that is a favourite one with native capitalists that has not been subject to these fluctuations—is that of cocoanut cultivation: prices may go up or prices may go down, but the owner of a cocoanut plantation is always sure of a fair return on the capital invested. Liberian coffee and cocoa are still in the experimental stage, and natives of means, we are glad to notice, are entering upon their cultivation, though tentatively. In the meantime, the tea and cinchona enterprize, as yet entirely in the hands of Europeans, may be pronounced an assured certainty. Both Ceylon grown tea and Ceylon bark are now among our regular exports, and bid fair to form a considerable proportion of the total exports from the island in the course of another year or two."

PROGRESS continues to be made with the works connected with the Exhibition to be opened in Melbourne in October, 1880. From an estimate prepared by the secretary, it appears that the buildings, if completed on the scale at present determined on, will cost £164,550, and that the cost of management will be about £51,100. But the Government have required modifications in the building estimate, which will reduce the expenditure in the current financial year to £100,000, and cause one of the items (buildings in quadrangle) to be postponed for the present. It is calculated that the attendance of visitors will amount to 700,000 persons, and that the proceeds of admittances will be £35,000. Adding together the cost of buildings, expenses of management, preliminary expenses, and estimated unforeseen expenses, and deducting probable receipts, it is expected that the net cost of the Exhibition will be £218,735, but if the items disallowed by the Government should be permanently left out, the gross amount will be about £200,000. Under the approved scheme space to the amount of 543,658ft., will be provided. The Ceremonial Committee has issued invitations to the various associations in the country to attend a social science congress to be held during the time the Exhibition is open; and a conference of delegates from the invited bodies will shortly meet to discuss the matter and carry out details.

A PRIVATE correspondent writes to the *Straits Times* from Kotta Radjah, Acheen, as follows:—"You will doubtless have heard of the brilliant success of the Dutch arms in the taking of the XXVI Mukims. The Achinese have retired to the mountains, however, and it may be years yet before they cease to give trouble."

A CORRESPONDENT at Silligori writes:—"A most pernicious habit, that ought to be ventilated publicly, is the practice of seizing carts for the use of Government officers and military officials. For instance, on the 18th two policemen were at Silligori station, and as carts arrived for conveying produce from the station, they were seized by the police for conveyance of ordnance munitions to Jellapahar. These men were quite unprepared for the journey, besides which the merchants to whom the carts belonged have to fetch their goods at a fixed time, otherwise demurrage is levied from them, and the superintendent of their business, which, of course, is a serious loss to them. The bunniawallahs appealed to the station-master, and fortunately the Engineer-in-Chief and the Traffic Manager of the N. B. S. Railway had just reached by special train to meet the Lieutenant-Governor, whereupon the cartmen were released. There are other objections of which they complain, and one is that they are invariably under-paid, but the myrmidons of the law will continue to force labour on any pretext, in order to extort *bucksheesh* from the poor busteewallah, who has to succumb rather than leave his agricultural pursuits at a critical time like the present."

THE little railway which runs from Rangoon to Prome, and has been open since May 1877, has been, says the Allahabad paper, fairly prosperous so far. During the eleven months of its first year it paid its own working expenses, notwithstanding a want of rolling stock and, for the second year, which is just over, it gives, according to the estimate made, a profit of two per cent on the capital outlay. The extension of the line to the frontier at Allanmyo is now under consideration, a further distance of 42 miles. Another railway for Burma is also awaiting sanction. It would run from Rangoon to Tounghoo, and is recommended strongly for military purposes. At present the journey between these two places takes fifteen or twenty days, and as the only means of reaching Tounghoo is by boats of very light draught, it is very expensive. The proposed line is 176 miles long, 60 miles of which would pass through fertile and cultivated country. In considering proposals of this kind, we must remember what British Burma is—the most progressive province, so far as wealth and prosperity go, in British India; a province, however, which needs improved communications so much for protective as for commercial purposes.

WE see from the *Sydney Morning Herald* that we are shortly to have a visit from two favourite colonial *artistes*, Mr. Morton Tavares and Miss Surtees. "Mr. Tavares brought a London reputation with him as an excellent Iago, and his Richelieu has been considered a masterpiece," and Miss Surtees (Mrs. Tavares) is "an agreeable exponent of society and light comedy characters, and has often appeared in tragic representations, but whether her impersonations were humourous or grave, they have invariably gratified those who have witnessed them." Mr. Val Vose, one of the cleverest and most genial ventriloquists that have appeared in Sydney, will accompany Mr. Tavares and his wife.

THE following address of condolence from the Melbourne City Council to the Empress Eugenie has been transmitted to England:—"To Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Eugenie, &c.—May it please your Majesty,—We, the mayor, aldermen, councillors, and citizens of the city of Melbourne, venture to intrude upon your Majesty's profound affliction, by asking leave humbly and most respectfully to offer to your Majesty our heartfelt sympathy and deepest condolence. As British subjects we recognise with admiration the generous sentiments which actuated the lamented Prince Imperial in offering to our country the service of his young, gallant, and most noble life. Its sacrifice so early, so sudden, and so deplorable in the enthusiasm of exalted aspiration, high hope, and chivalrous bravery, whilst moving feelings of profoundest regret for him, and intensest sympathetic grief for your Majesty, genders in British hearts a warmer regard for the great nation to which he belonged, which he loved, and to which he did honour. We devoutly pray that Almighty God will vouchsafe to your Majesty consolation which He alone can make commensurate with your unutterably grievous sorrow."

BY a recent mail from England the Secretary of State forwarded to the Government of India a copy of an interesting report by Dr. Forbes Watson on the result of examination of samples of wheat forwarded from India from time to time by order of the Government. The paper has been presented to Parliament, and 500 copies of it have been sent out to India for distribution. The report, *inter alia*, compares the prices realised by the Indian samples with the current quotations of foreign wheats in the London market, from which it appears that the highest ruling prices have been realised by a certain number of the best Indian samples. The comparison of Indian with English wheat was even more favourable. It is concluded from these and other facts set forth in the report, that India is admirably suited for the growth of the finest qualities of both soft and hard wheat. It is urged that the true policy for India in the matter of wheat is to encourage the cultivation of the finest varieties; and it is asserted that the bulk of the Indian wheat actually shipped to England is by no means of a high quality. The existing causes of the depreciation of Indian wheat appear, however, to be easily removable, as "no serious difficulties seem to stand in the way of effecting a great and rapid change in the character of the wheat exported from India. The quality of the grain itself depends mainly upon the care exercised in the selection of seed. The collection of samples here reported on proves, however, that in almost every district excellent qualities of wheat may be already found." Dr. Watson thinks that the Punjab is probably destined to become the chief wheat exporting province of India, from the fact that in no other province in India is wheat cultivated to the same extent, and also on account of the increased facilities for export afforded by the Indus Valley Railway. Dr. Forbes Watson suggests the desirability of obtaining a detailed chemical analysis of the principal varieties of Indian wheat, and asks to be furnished with the result of the inquiries ordered in the resolution of the Government of India of March 1877 respecting the statistics of wheat cultivation in India. The question of introducing to any extent steam threshing machinery into India, the benefit derived from which, Dr. Watson thinks, would be considerable even if only used in the principal exporting districts, is to be considered by the Government of India in connection with the subject of Dr. Watson's interesting report.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Kohat writes to the Lahore journal to contradict a statement of that paper's Kurram correspondent, that Major Cavagnari's baggage had been looted between Kohat and Thull, and the insignia of the Star of India and some thousands of rupees lost, besides other property. Mr. Plowden says:—"The true facts are that one of the mules conveying Major Cavagnari's baggage became detached from the others, and was not missed until the party had proceeded some distance on their first march from Kohat. On information being given to the police at Kohat, vigorous search was made, and the missing animal soon recovered with its load intact from the Artillery lines whither it had strayed. It was at once sent after the mission camp and reached Kurram in ample time. Not only did Major Cavagnari sustain no loss, but he also suffered no inconvenience."

A CHINA paper states that almost every article in use among foreigners in Japan has been counterfeited by the natives in some manner more or less ridiculous. Brandy, beer, champagne, scales, scents, soap, and, above all, matches. In the manufacture of the last some Japanese firms have succeeded very well, although it is to be wished that they did not make their lables so like those of the celebrated Swedish matches. Others, however, are so clumsily made that they can deceive no one.

MR. J. BRIDGES LEE, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, who was recently sent out from England by the Secretary of State as Professor of Physical Science at the Benares College, has resigned the service. His place has been filled up by the appointment of Lala Chhajju Mal, M. A., who recently graduated in Honours in Natural Sciences at the Muir College, Allahabad.

THE following account of the wanderings of a telegram in search of a local habitation is, says the *Pioneer*, literally true. The Colonial Office in England recently had reason to telegraph to Allahabad. They were not so ignorant as some people may imagine, for they knew that Allahabad was in India, somewhere. So feeling safe on this point they sent the telegram to the Governor of Madras. The Duke of Buckingham, feeling somewhat perplexed, forwarded it to Naini Tal, where it was sent to its destination.

AFFAIRS do not appear to be improving in Kashmir. The *Himalaya Chronicle* states:—"An attempt was made at Srinuggur by the starving populace, on Sunday the 20th, to set fire to the city. Some three hundred wooden houses perished in the flames, but there was little or no breeze and they were soon got under. This was about mid-day. Towards sunset a perfect storm of wind arose and had the fire been still burning the whole place must have fallen a prey to the consuming element. The immediate cause of the conflagration is said to be an excitement which had grown out of the present despair of the inhabitants by reports about the enquiry now taking place with reference to the poisoning case in the resident's compound. It will be remembered that some months ago it was rumoured that the officials were removing boat-*loads of the starving to the Lake, and that they were there drowned.* The sole survivor was recently brought before Mr. Henvey, and confirmed certain most convicting reports. The day after he had given his evidence he was found dead in Mr. Henvey's compound where he had been placed for safety. The whole matter was laid before the Supreme Government, it is said, but with what result no one in Srinuggur knows—except, of course, the authorities."

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For the week ending July 30.

Benares, 29th July.—Rainfall during week: Benares five tenths, Chandauli three, and Gangapur forty-one. Prospects continue good.

Allahabad, 29th July.—Average rainfall for week twelve tenths; rain having fallen chiefly in Phulpur, Handia, and Karchana, and little or none in rest of district. Prospects still excellent.

Jhansi, 30th July.—Four tenths rain. Weeding of crops commenced.

Agra, 29th July.—Average rain during week nineteen tenths. Prospects excellent.

Meerut, 30th July.—Fourteen tenths. Ghaziabad forty-eight tenths. Haupur fifty-one tenths. Clear and cloudy alternately. Crops well forward and in excellent condition.

Bareilly, 30th July.—Average rainfall of week forty-seven tenths. There is now a break which will do much good.

Kumaun, 28th July.—Heavy and continuous rain up to 26th; since fine.

Lucknow, 30th July.—Rainfall twenty-five tenths. Prospects good.

Sitapur, 30th July.—Thirty-four tenths rain. Several day's sunshine. Prospects very good.

Fyzabad, 30th July.—Nine tenths rain in week. The break of great advantage.

Partabgarh, 28th July.—Rain at sudden twenty-seven tenths, at Patti twenty-six, and three at Kunda Kharif sowings are vigorously progressing. There have been partial breaks during week.

THE BRITISH MISSION AT KABUL.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent, writing under date July 24, thus describes Major Cavagnari's reception at and entry into Kabul:—the Envoy, Major Sir Louis Cavagnari, K.C.B., C.S.I., and Mr. Jenkyns dismounted and were received by Sirdar Abdulla Khan, a Chief of the highest standing, (being son of Sultan Jan of Herat,) and Mullah Shah Mahomed (Wazir), Foreign Secretary. After the usual salutations had been gone through, the Envoy and the Sirdar mounted the elephant with the golden howdah, and were followed by Mr. Jenkyns and the Foreign Secretary riding in the silver howdah. After proceeding a short way the procession assumed the following form:—In front of the Amir's 7th Regiment of regular Cavalry in front, followed by the Body Guard, then the Envoy's party on elephants, behind which rode the Envoy's personal escort of 25 Sabres of the Guide Cavalry, and in rear of all the 9th Regiment of Cavalry who had come with the Embassy from Kasim Khel. On both sides of the road a motley crowd of sight-seers ran beside and footed to and fro along, all very excited at the Embassy's approach and expressing their delight at seeing it. After passing through a small hamlet called Bini-i Hissar (nose of the fortress), we found drawn up on our left and facing the road a large display of the Amir's regular troops, including nearly the entire garrison of Kabul city.

Formed up in line of columns the troops presented a very creditable and soldierly appearance, the Highland Regiment being particularly noticeable in the centre of the line for its physique and comparative smartness. The whole force consisted of one Mountain Battery, nine regiments of Infantry, one Horse Artillery battery, and one regiment of Cavalry; and was commanded by Generals Abdul Karim Khan and Taj Mahomed Khan. When the procession approached the troops, the pace was checked, so as to give opportunity for a close inspection. As the Envoy passed down the line, each regiment and battery saluted in its turn, while a brass band in the centre played "God save the Queen" with variations; the musical instruments consisting generally of trumpets and cymbals. All the words of command were given in Pushtu, an introduction of last year by the late Amir, though the drill itself is taken entirely from English books. The greatest enthusiasm and respect was shown by the whole populace who thickly lined the road up to the city walls.

As H. E. Major Sir Louis Cavagnari, K.C.B., C.S.I., entered the gate of the city on the east side, a salute of 17 guns was fired by the 18-pr. battery from the high ground above. After passing through the gate the course of the procession lay through narrow streets of about ¾ of a mile in length leading up to the Bala Hissar, where the Embassy has now taken up its quarters. In every street and in every turn the throng of the people was tremendous, both in the thoroughfare and on the top of the houses, and many welcomes and salaams greeted the British officers as they passed. On arrival at his quarters His Excellency the Envoy was met by the Mustasfi (Finance Minister) and General Daoud Shah, Commander-in-Chief of the Amir's Army, who on the Amir's part enquired after his health and tendered expressions of satisfaction with regard to the safe arrival of the Embassy. After a course of tea and a short conversation the Afghan Ministers withdrew; and the officers of the Embassy sat down to an elaborate breakfast sent by the Amir's orders, which contained 150 dishes of dainties unknown to Englishmen, while 3 floors covered with trays of sweetmeats were quickly laid bare by the Envoy's retinue.

At 10 A. M. Mr. Jenkyns, C. S., Secretary to the Embassy, accompanied by Lieutenant W. Hamilton, Corps of Guides, paid a formal visit to His Highness the Amir on the part of His Excellency the Envoy, and arranged for a personal visit later on by the Envoy himself.

P. M.—His Excellency Major Sir Louis Cavagnari, K. C. B., C. S. I., with the other officers of the Embassy have just returned from an evening visit to His Highness the Amir. The Embassy was escorted to and from the palace by a company of the Highland Regiment in single file on either side.

Cholera is now, I am glad to say, rapidly disappearing from the city, but it has broken out badly at Ghuzni.

The *dâk* arrangements so far from Ali Kheyl are excellent, as you may imagine from the fact that a telegram from India, dated 22nd, arrived here at noon to-day.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY LINE.—We learn that the dead body of a native was found lying in a mutilated condition on the rails, between Sirsa Road and Kurchuna stations, at ten o'clock on Monday night. There is at present no evidence to show whether death was the result of an accident, or the corpse was wilfully placed there after the man was murdered, or it was a case of suicide. About the same time the driving wheels and machinery of an up-goods train, with some of the waggons, bore traces of fresh blood on them, a mile eastward from the last named station.—*Indian Herald.*

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.—Moved by a feeling of deep gratitude, I offer you my sincerest thanks for the good you have done in vulgarising Guarana. For many years I have endured fearful *headaches*; it I am now able to state that I am radically cured I owe it to Guarana.—YHOU CAPELLENU, General Director of the Police Department, Wlhodinzi, Roumania.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M's Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening, weather permitting.

THE undersigned has the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the following contributions towards the Volunteer Rifles Athletic Sports:—

The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp	.....	Rs. 25
„ Sir Charles Sargent	.....	„ 25
„ C. J. Kemball	.....	„ 25
„ M. Melvill	.....	„ 15
The Bombay Gymkhana	.....	„ 50
John Macpherson, Esq.	.....	„ 10
F. L. Latham, Esq.	.....	„ 10
Byramjee N. Servai, Esq., for a prize	.....	„ 50
Officers of Preventive Service through Mr. Walshe	.....	„ 15

D. S. KEMP, Capt.,
Honorary Treasurer.

THE American ship S. R. Mead arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from New York with 35,200 cases kerosine oil.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE'S CASE.—The further hearing of the case against Nursey Kessowjee, which was fixed to come on yesterday, has been adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

RAILWAY DETENTION.—The Poona mail train arrived here yesterday two hours and fifty minutes late, owing to an obstruction on the line caused by a goods train engine becoming disabled.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Khoja woman, named Heerbai, was yesterday sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee for attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of opium.

TRESPASS.—Balloo Govind was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for trespassing in the dwelling house of Dhunnoo Anoopchund with intent to commit theft.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Ragoo Jeeloo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' rigorous imprisonment for being found loitering between sunset and sunrise at Bazaar Gate Street, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobi Talav, was 3,183, the average daily attendance being 344. The prevailing diseases were intermittent and remittent fevers.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane on view of the body of a Parsee girl, named Goolbai, who died from the effects of burns she sustained on the day previous from her clothes having caught fire. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

EXTORTION.—A police constable, named Budroodin Nuthoo and one Shaik Enoor Hoseein, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of attempting to extort a sum of Rs. 75 from one Suckeebai, woman, by putting her in fear of imprisonment. They were each sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Bunnoo Noora and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McGuire, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with gaming. They were all found guilty. Prisoner No. 1 and another, being old offenders, were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the remainder were fined Rs. 10 each.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Two noted characters, named Rajoo Ramsookhan and Esmailkhan Hamukhan, were both convicted by Mr. W. Webb, the former of stealing an embroidered cap belonging to Cooverjee Nanabhoy, and the latter of stealing a *dhotur*, the property of Kumlia Calloo. They were each sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Pimpulwady on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Dwarkabai, who on the night previous was missing and subsequently found drowned in a well in the back compound of her house. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Honia Gungajee and Mooljee Purbooram, a shopkeeper, dealer in second-hand goods, &c., were yesterday both convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges, the former of stealing sundry articles and the latter of receiving the said property. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and prisoner No. 2 to seven months' similar imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Gonn Mataya, a converted Christian and servant to Mr. G. I. Yeend, residing at the Byculla Hotel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing articles of the value of Rs. 260, the property of prisoner's master, and of stealing several articles the property of Messrs. Kelly & Co., of the Byculla Hotel. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EXECUTION OF HURRI NAIK.—Hurri Ramoshi, the dacoit, left Poona yesterday at 3 a. m. in a phaeton belonging to the mail contractor of Poona and Belgaum, accompanied by Major B. Westmacott, of the Police Department, who had in charge the convict's duty, Inspector O'Conner, a warder of the City Jail, and the hangman, for Jejooree, 28 miles off on the old Satara Road, where he was to be executed. Detachments of the 18th Native Infantry were posted at stages along the road and at Jeejoori.

RIFLE SHOOTING FOR VOLUNTEERS.—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., has sent Rs. 50, through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary, to the Honorary Secretary of the Western India Rifle Association, to be shot for by Volunteers at the meeting, on Saturday, the 23rd instant. The conditions are:—

MATCH IV.
Open to all efficient Volunteers.
Entrance Fee, Rs. 2.
Distance ..... 200 yards.
No. of Shots ..... Seven.
Position ..... Any.
Rifle ..... Class II.
Prizes.

1st	.....	Rs. 25
2nd	.....	„ 15
3rd	.....	„ 10

DEATH OF THE VINCHORKER.—The death of Krishna Rao Vithul, or Bapoo Saheb Vinchorker, is much regretted by the Hindu community. He retired some time ago from the service of Government in the Judicial Department and lived principally on his estate at Vinchoor. He presented Poona with a clock, which, we regret to say, was destroyed by the fire which consumed the valuable palaces of Boodhwar and Vishram Bagh.—*Deccan Herald.*

RAIN AT POONA.—We have had some good rain during the past three or four days—real monsoon rain. It has come on quietly in Poona without any storms of thunder or wind, and it has at no time been very heavy. It has fallen steadily and at all hours, and the natives say that the ground has got so thoroughly moistened, that it would not matter if the rain held off for eight or ten days. They are rejoicing in the hope that the prices which have kept up so long will now fall a little.—*Id.*

STEAMER ITALIA.

List of passengers per Anchor Line steamer Italia arrived at Bombay on the 2nd inst:—

MR W H Berry, Mr Arthur J Thick, Mr C F Lee, Master C Petman, Master B Petman, Revd Mr Clough.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

At the High Court yesterday, the matter mentioned in a summons in connection with this mill was heard before Mr. Justice Green in chambers. The official liquidator, Mr. J. Y. Lang, had been appealed to by several creditors to take proceedings in order to set aside a mortgage of the mill property to two trustees as a sort of guarantee in favour of the directors who had taken a loan of rupees from the Bank of Bombay. The liquidator came to the court for direction in the matter, and got an order made with a view that all creditors who wished him to take the proceedings above-mentioned and others might state their reasons to the judge for or against the proposal. An advertisement was published in the local newspapers, and certain creditors appeared before his Lordship a few days ago. The judge told them that, if they gave security for the costs of the liquidator, his Lordship would consider whether the liquidator should be allowed to take the proceedings against the trustees. The creditors took time to consider, and yesterday the matter was again mentioned to his Lordship. Mr. Smith appeared for the liquidator. Mr. Thakurdas, who appeared for certain creditors, said his clients were not prepared to give the required security. Mr. Sayani, on behalf of certain other creditors, said that if Mr. Thakurdas's clients would give security his clients would join them, but that they could not alone give security. His Lordship therefore made no order on the summons: each party to pay his own costs of appearance.

Mr. Martin Wood appeared before his Lordship and said he wished to make a few observations as a shareholder on behalf of the other shareholders. He put it to the Court and the official liquidator that everything should be done to promote any compromise that might relieve the shareholders. The feed was unfair to the shareholders, as the mill property was mortgaged to one creditor for a sixth of its value. Mr. Wood asked the court to direct the liquidator not to proceed to a final disposal of the property until the prospects of the cotton mill industry had improved. His Lordship said he could not do anything except on some distinct order or proceeding against what had been done, and told Mr. Wood to make his representations to the liquidator.

THE RUMPA REBELLION.

RAJAHMUNDRY, 2nd Aug.—The steamer Arthur Cotton, which left on the 28th ultimo, returned on the 31st ultimo after a four days cruise with Colonel Drever and Mr. Sullivan. She reached Konarum on the 29th. On her way up she touched at Condamunda, at which Lingareddy (the friendly Mohtadar) was duly interviewed, also at Devipatnam where a party of the 10th Regiment was landed, and proceeded to Kotapilly. The Godavery on her last trip picked up the steamer Shamrock at Streeramghery near Wondagudem, and towed her to Konarum, where she will refit as to the woodwork destroyed. Her machinery escaped destruction. The Maddies are reported as collecting about three leagues north of Dumagudiem.—*Madras Mail.*

I HAVE published several well confirmed cases of *Phthisie pulmonalis*, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the lungs, cured by the use of Dusart's wine and syrup, together with raw meat as food.—Dr. DELZENNE, of the Paris Faculty.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE VICEROY.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the members of the Chamber:—

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, July 24.

To Messrs.

DEAR SIRS,—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce deem it their duty to lay before members of the Chamber copies of the correspondence which had passed between the Government of India and themselves upon the subject of the licence-taxes.

It has been customary for the Secretary to forward to the Supreme Government a copy of each half-yearly report—in which is bound up the address of the President for the time being—and the usual practice would have been followed after last half-yearly meeting, probably without comment, had it not been for the receipt by the Secretary from a high official of a letter marked "*private*," "No. 630," in the following terms:—

"Your Chairman's address contains so much that is of peculiar interest to us, that it might be useful if you would favour us with a copy officially with or without any covering letter or remarks from the Chamber, but in such a form as to afford the Government of India an opportunity of offering any explanation which it may think fit in respect to some of its proceedings, which I gather from Mr. Yule's address, have been somewhat misunderstood. I shall be grateful if you can oblige us by affording us the opportunity which cannot fail to be of public advantage."

At the time when this letter was received, your Committee had under consideration the propriety of memorialising Government on the subject of the licence-tax; but, having regard to the facts that any such memorial would have travelled over much the same ground as that sent by Mr. Nana Morojee for attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of opium, Mr. Yule's speech had been received, not merely without a dissentient voice, but amidst general applause—and that not a single member had by letter to the Committee, or otherwise, expressed dissatisfaction with either the substance or manner of the President's address, although a copy had for some time been before every member—your Committee decided to simply comply with the semi-official request which they had received, and to forward to Government a copy of the address, accompanied by a letter, expressing their own approval of the opinions to which the address gives utterance.

The charges formulated by Mr. Yule against the Government may be summarised as follows:—

1st.—That the taxes known as the "licence," or "famine taxes," were raised under repeated assurances from the lips of the Viceroy that the proceeds of these taxes should be expended "not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of public works to constitute an insurance against famine; that the Government pledged itself not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character," whatever "the pressure of annual circumstances" might be; his Lordship stating that he considered it "binding on the honour of the Government to redeem to the uttermost, without evasion or delay, pledges for the adequate redemption of which the people of India can have no other guarantee than the good faith of their rulers."

2nd.—That these utterances were emphatic and reiterated, coming as they did from a Governor General invested with almost despotic authority, justified the general belief in a solemn pact between governor and governed as to the disposal of the famine taxes.

3rd.—That in like manner the Licence-tax Bill was recommended to the Bengal Council on the ground that the taxes to be raised in Bengal would be devoted to the construction of useful works within the same presidency so as to give the Government the means of "saving the lives of the poor; of warding from their doors that famine spectre which had slain already so many of their brethren."

4th.—That in faith of such pledges the taxes were accepted by the Councils of the Supreme and Local Governments.

5th.—That the taxes have been levied exclusively upon particular sections of the community, on the declared ground that such selected members of the community were those who made money out of famines, or else were specially interested in providing against their recurrence.

6th.—That, in spite of the pledges cited above, the proceeds of the famine taxes have not been applied in the construction of useful works, nor in any such manner as could intelligibly be called "insuring against famine;" but that they have been converted to the general purposes of Government.

7th.—That these circumstances had created in the minds of many a feeling that the action of Government had been characterised by bad faith.

8th.—That the assessment of the licence-tax had been conducted in an arbitrary and objectionable manner, and that its collection had involved numerous cases of injustice, and produced cruel distress among the most helpless section of the community.

After serious consideration of all the facts, your Committee arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Yule was justified in the views he expressed; and holding also with him that "it is a most serious disadvantage to the Government of a country to have existing among any considerable portion of the people," an impression that there has been in the action of Government anything akin to faithless and cunning conduct," your Committee were agreed that "it is the clear duty of citizens to give expression" to the fact of the existence of such a belief in order that Government "may see how the misapprehension had arisen and take steps to remove it."

It was not necessary to this consensus of opinion that the Committee should adopt every phrase and turn of expression which Mr. Yule might have used, but your Committee adopted the address as giving utterance in substance to views which had, and still have their unanimous support.

As evidence that the

Foundling Hospital and bade the "Gondolier of London" to drive to Westbourne-grove.

"Yet unchangingly is it paint the name of the Grove in Roman capitals, since it is really, regarded in its utmost every aspect, one of the most extraordinary thoroughfares in Young London. It takes a hundred years at least, so socially economic sages tell us, to attract custom to a new market, and these new neighbourhoods in which new emporiums for the supply of almost every conceivable human want and wish; and all the creation, so to speak, of the day before yesterday. In a map of Paddington, published in 1815, there is not a single street, and there are only a few scattered cottages and windmills in the irregular quadrilateral bounded by the Regent's Canal, Paddington Green, and the Edgware Road, Westbourne Green, and Westbourne Green Lane and the Uxbridge-road respectively; the curiously minute and accurate map of London, published by Mr. John Weale in the Exhibition year 1851, stops far east of Westbourne; it does not, in fact, extend further to the Cockfost than Lisson Grove, Oxford Square, and St. George's Burial Ground at Hyde Park Place, and there would seem to be some reason for Mr. Weales seemingly contemptuous indifference to the claims of the Grove, since I find it stated in Mr. Edward Walfords exhaustive continuation of the late Walter Thornbury's Old and New London (Vol. V., p. 187), that "as lately as 1852, this thoroughfare" (Westbourne Grove to wit), "which now consists almost entirely of attractive shops was a quiet lane, consisting of detached cottages with gardens in front. At the end nearest to Paddington was an open nursery ground, rich in dahlias and geraniums." How we have streets in London which are certainly 500 years old; but here in the midst of that Westbourne Green which, in the year when Waterloo was fought, was a real village green: embellished with, among other things, a whipping post and a pair of stocks, and which, in the year of the Great Exhibition, was not deemed worthy to figure among the attractions of Mr. Weale's "London, Exhibited," we have a street barely seven-and-twenty years of age, but which, in the wealth and magnificence of its shops, rivals Regent Street, Bond Street, Piccadilly, and Cheapside—a catenation of four streets, which link George IV. with George II.—Bond Street, both New and Old, will be found figured in Rocque's 1741-5.—George II. with Charles II.—"Pickadilla" began to be a fashionable thoroughfare about 1665—and the "Merry Monarch's" with Edward III. In this astonishingly new and altogether marvellous street, Westbourne Grove, there happens to be another "catenation" in the shape of a chain of shops structurally linked together, but in which a bewildering variety of wares are vended—shops which are the property of one single enterprising tradesman, and which are administered, or, as the Americas would say, "run" by him, without the co-operation of any "Co." or partners, whatsoever. Mr. William Whiteley is perhaps one of the most remarkable traders of his time, and he is assuredly, commercially considered, a more typical example of trade enterprise than the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, who concentrated his energies entirely on "dry goods"—that is to say, made or unmade-up fabrics for wearing apparel and for upholstery—and who never touched "soft" or "wet" goods, or perishable commodities, such as articles of food. I fail to find the name of Whiteley in the index to Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London," and it is precisely for the reason that I did dot find it there that I shall glance at Mr. Whiteley's chain of shops at the very outset of my remarks on Westbourne Grove. My mind is quite easy and my conscience wholly undisturbed by any fear of being taxed with a desire to puff Mr. Whiteley and his commodities. It is scarcely possible to puff Tattersall's of Christie and Manson's sale rooms, the Civil Service Stores, or the Cunard steamers, or Epsom races. They have all and every one of them become "institutions" of which everybody is aware, which cannot be materially benefited by increased publicity, but which demand description, since they are part and parcel of the civilisation of our time. When I was in Paris the other day I had to refer frequently to such marts as the Grands Magasins du Louvre, the Bon Marche, and the new Co-operative Stores in the Avenue de l'Opera; and there is surely no harm in mentioning the existence of a series of wholesale and retail trading establishments in Westbourne Grove, which in some instances resemble, and in many others surpass in excellence, the Parisian warehouses to which I have incidentally alluded.

The rain was coming down merrily when I bade the "gondolier of London"—a good many years before "Lothair" was published I ventured, in "Household Words," to call the Venetian gondolier "the Hansom cabman of the Adriatic"—halt at the corner of Bishops Road, Paddington, and I plunged at once into the wilds of Westbourne Grove, and all the more boldly as I knew scarcely anything about the region which I was about to traverse. I must have been conveyed in various kinds of vehicles through Westbourne Grove on my way to dine with friendly Amphytrions in Bayswater many a time and oft; but I am ready to make affidavit that prior to last Monday I had not set foot pavement of Westbourne Grove three times in my life. Please to remember that there are four millions of inhabitants in this metropolis and pray, Your Ladyship, do you know where Haggerton is? Are you quite sure that you could distinguish between Kewington Causeway and Newington Butts? Were you ever in Coldharbour Lane or in Whetstone Park? Can you tell me where the Mother Shipton and the Mother Red Capare? and could you find your way to Shadwell or Rotherhithe without a guide? Miserably wet as the afternoon was, I found Westbourne Grove crowded, principally by ladies and by young gentlemen of that peculiarly bland and amiable type which points them out at once as young gentlemen who have not the slightest objection to going out shopping with their mammas, their sisters or their *presendues*—especially with their *presendues*. The next thing that struck me was the fact that the vast majority of the promenaders—under umbrellas—in Westbourne Grove were exceptionally well dressed. The reason for this seemed to be clear. Westbourne Grove is less an artery than an organ. It is the centre of a new, prosperous, and refined district. I suppose there are few pawnbrokers shops in the region lying west of the Edgware Road than in any other part of London, when you have passed the canal bridge there are absolutely no slums, and, consequently, no narrow and unsavoury little back streets pour into the Grove murky streams of beer and gin sodden and, unkempt and unshaven idlers, haggard or bloated slatterns, and ragged, unwashed children. A continugent of professional beggars may occasionally find their way, on business purposes intent, to Westbourne Grove, but the professional beggar, when the labours of the day are over, when he has counted the "talkings," and is recruiting is exhausted strength with hot roast geese or abundant tripe and onions, washed down with Barclay and Perkin's "black champagne," may be, like the Thane of Cawdow, a prosperous gentleman. Otherwise, the frequenters of Westbourne Grove appeared to me to belong exclusively to the well-to-do classes.

Quite, and happily, ignorant of the topography of the Grove, I looked around, with inquisitive eagerness, for my Whiteley. I found the name inscribed in tall gold letters over a large double fronted shop on the right hand side going westward. "Wonderful Whiteley," I thought—it was a foregone conclusion in my mind that he was to be wonderful—"let us see what he has got to sell." I found his ample windows filled with a most miscellaneous assortment of wares. I found him in the shop on the right hand side of the Grove, prepared to sell all kinds of grocery and preserved provisions of home and colonial preparation. I found that he sold poultry, and that his green geese looked splendid, and his quails delicious. I was very near buying a couple of his plover's eggs, only I was deterred by fear and shame from making the purchase. Suppose that among the beauteous ladies whom I saw gracefully descending from their broughams, John, the footman, holding the big carriage umbrellas over their radiant heads there had been some angels in human and fashionable form who, one or two seasons back, I had had the honour of taking down to a Tyburnian dinner. Dear me! I shudder to reflect what they would have thought of me had they seen me devouring plovers' eggs, *coram publico*, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the middle of Westbourne Grove.

Asparagus, also, was in Whitley's line at the emporium of "the Westbournian Miscellany," also cauliflowers; likewise oranges. He was not quite sure about his selling sausages; but I can speak with certainty about his being great in beef. The Dead Meat Market in Smithfield could not show statelier sirloins or lowelier legs of mutton than did the Briaran-headed purveyor of The Grove. I marked his sauces and pickles, his biscuits and his chocolate; his butter and his cheese; and altogether his show of *comestibles* put me in mind of Snyder's picture of "La Bonne Cuisine," and of that grand kitchen interior crowded with "goodies" that David Teniers painted. I admired the artistic taste with which the windows were dressed; and yet I could scarcely refrain from murmuring to myself mournfully "Is this all?" I was as disappointed for the moment as I was when, one wet, foggy, colourless, Canadian morning I first gazed at a tumbling mass of turbid water and was told that it was Niagra. Momentarily only; for soon the screen of mist that veiled the most magnificent spectacle in the world was drawn up, even as the curtain at a playhouse is drawn. But could Whiteley show me nought but edibles and potables? Was he only a Tyburnian Hedges and Butler, a Westburnian Barto Valle? I plodded along somewhat sullenly to the extremity of The Grove, noting many shops, but finding no more Whiteley. Novice, greenhorn, ignoramus as I was! It has only been recently, I suppose, that Mr. Whiteley has made an irruption on the right hand side of The Grove, where the numbers are even. It is on the left-hand side, where the numbers are odd—"there is luck in odd numbers," quoth Rory O'More—that Whiteley flourishes exceedingly. It was not until I crossed the road and began to retrace my steps eastorward that I came upon the "catination" of the shops—a chain threatening to stretch to the crack of doom.

I found Whiteley at number 53, Westbourne Grove, selling in one compartment of his shop carpets and Oriental rugs, and in the other fancy stationery. At number 51 he broke out in curtains and table linen; at number 49 he was irrepressible in hats and caps, boots and shoes; at number 47 he challenged competition with perfumery, soap and tooth powder, with cutlery and with miscellaneous knicknacks which may be qualified as *articles de Londres*. Here also he sold combs and brushes, moist and dry watercolours, and terra-cotta statuettes, Doulton ware, pocket handkerchiefs, floral and photographic albums, and ladies' reticules. At number 45 the "Universal Provider" was all himself, and a great deal more, with Parisian bonnets and Devonshire hats. At number 43 he dealt in collars, cuffs, fichus and other "fallals" and babies' robes and caps. At number 41 his staple seemed to be ladies' ulsters and bathing dresses. At number 39 he threw himself with enthusiasm into the pursuit of silk mercery. At number 37 he undertook "enlargements in black and white" for ladies' wear, and offered, to I hope a sympathising world, umbrellas at three and elevenpence each. At number 35 Whiteley was on one side of his shop a linendraper, and on the other a dispenser of gentlemens collar boxes, portmanteaus, bags and "bold-alls," "Dolly's bonnet boxes," wardrobe trunks, and Gladstone bags. At number 33 the Protean man bloomed into a Merchant Taylor, prepared to supply any number of garments for gentlemen and youths, to say nothing of Court dresses, military and naval uniforms, municipal robes, ladies' riding habits, and servants' liveries. At number 31 Whiteley became a hosier, and dealt in every kind of textile and fleecy thing. And then, I think, William Whiteley came to an end. I say that I think so, because I had been staring so long at the multiferious stock in his many windows, that my eyes were beginning to be dazed and my brain to swim. But I have not yet done with Whiteley, or some other shops in the wonderful young street, yet. I must return to Westbourne Grove and the youthful thoroughfares thereabouts without delay.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE SUIT.—Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan, in Chambers, Madras High Court, last week, the petition of Mr. G. W. Lewis came on for disposal, in which the petitioner seeks to obtain a divorce from his wife, and to make one William Watson a co-respondent. Petitioner now sought to continue the proceedings in *forma pauperis*. Mr. M. Gould appeared for petitioner; Mr. J. H. Spring Branson for respondent. Petitioner was in previous hearing ordered to pay to his wife alimony to the extent of Rs. 15 per mensem, but this he now alleged he was unable to pay. It was stated that petitioner was in receipt of a pension from Government of Rs. 50 per month, whereupon his Lordship ruled that he could not be regarded as a pauper, or as entitled to the advantages secured to petitioners suing *in forma pauperis*, and on these grounds dismissed the petition.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing dryness. It is not a dye. It ever proves its the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stainstreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; Parbhoo & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Sketch & Co., Allahabad; H. Flower & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Ourseljee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmedabad and dealers in owns.—[ADVT.]

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£880,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 59, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the Interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED,
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed.....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY, | PENANG, | HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA, | SINGAPORE, | MANILA.
AKYAB, | BATAVIA, | SHANGHAI.
RANGOON, | SOURABAYA, | HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
sy be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals, for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.
PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.
HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.
CONTENTS.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1879.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1879.
(Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
Tonga Dawks.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c. and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore an Moolton.
Through Trains from Moolton, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Land Revenue Department.
Registration Department.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Judicial Department.
Educational Department.
Customs Department.
Telegraph Department.
General Post Office.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes.
Bills of Exchange.
Fixed Stamp duties.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Municipality of Bombay.
Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Presidency Magistrates' Court.
Bombay Jail—House of Correction.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Bank.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
POST STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE
FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 11A. Vere Street, Lendon, W., England, in Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing he Government Stamp over the cork of e bottle.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.
POST FREE ROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
Of Elastic Walking Boots of patent Elastic Broo Barude Elastic Boots, Paten Leather Boots Button Boots } Superior in style and quality we can produce in quality 35s. 25s. } Finest excellent
CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.
Excellent quality, much approved..... 18s. 6d
Very superior..... 21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality..... 25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots..5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels.....7s. 0d., and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers..... 3s. 6d.
(REGISTERED)
HYGEIA BOOTS.
A LADY'S WALKING BOOT.
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.
Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. & B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a foot that fits, pattern boots should be marked with name of wearer, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.
Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Sores
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Choam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1475.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try you Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism hadleft me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. "Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when in pain. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bom bay.—CHLORODYNE is an most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
Overwhelming evidence to the above accompanies each bottle.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
ole Manufacturer.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
PURVEYORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE,
HAVE established a Factory at SEVILLE Spain, where they manufacture THE SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE, under Patent from H.M. Alfonso XII. King of Spain.
The pure properties, the flavour and brilliancy of colour of this NEW MARMALADE will be found Superior to that of any other brand in the Markets.
MOIR'S SOUPS in TINS are Unrivalled,
MOIR'S SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES
in TINS are made of the Fruit, as labelled, and Finest Refined Sugar.
MOIR'S SCOTCH OATMEAL,
MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE,
MOIR'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY,
MOIR'S SCOTCH SALMON,
MOIR'S SCOTCH KIPPERED HERRINGS,
MOIR'S REAL FINDON HADDOCKS,
MOIR'S SARDINES (Sene Brand),
MOIR'S PICKLES with PURE VINEGAR,
MOIR'S HAMS in TINS,
MOIR'S BACON in TINS,
MOIR'S POTTED MEATS,
MOIR'S OXFORD SAUSAGES,
IROM'S TART FRUITS, BOTTLED,
MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES.
JOHN MOIR AND SON
Have been awarded at
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878,
THREE PRIZE MEDALS.
(ONE GOLD MEDAL; ONE SILVER MEDAL; ONE BRONZE MEDAL),
For the purity and superior quality of their goods.
This is the highest award given, as JOHN MOIR & SON showed in their case only articles preserved in their LONDON and ABERDEEN Factories.
Head Office:—145, Leadenhall Street, London, .C.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS.
ROSE TOILET POWDER. TRANSPARENT SOAP. TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA, PARIS, 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,
4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.
TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,
Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England.
COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.
TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.
Special care and attention is given to this department.

ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the systems. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.
In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 13 & 14 Fleet Street, London.
☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head is the centre and the British Government stamp affixe

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO
whitens the teeth and prevents decay.
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA
is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.
ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.
THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and retail Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
AUGUST 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ *Anna*.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*
THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—